



DAILY REPORT

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REACTION TO RAIDS ON OFFICES OF HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS

Reston Remarks Blasted

FY170234 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2320 GMT 16 Aug 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Aug (NA)--Interior Minister Gen Albano Harguindeguy, on behalf of the Argentine Government, tonight energetically refuted statements by a U.S. State Department spokesman who said that the search of the offices of human rights organizations was "inadmissible." At a press conference held in the Government House, Minister Harguindeguy made the following statement:

"Gentlemen: I have called you here to analyze the statement made by Tom Reston regarding some events which took place in Buenos Aires recently.

"The Argentine Government has repeatedly invited the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [CIDH] to visit the country and to perform its task with complete freedom. To that end, CIDH Executive Secretary Edmundo Vargas Carreno came to Argentina to coordinate in advance the task the commission will carry out here. Carreno was informed of the Argentine Government's decision to facilitate and to guarantee the mission of the CIDH, and there should be no doubt that the Argentine Government will comply fully with its international commitments, which are always taken seriously.

"Now, regarding the declarations by Reston, I must say that he lacks the authority and competence to comment on questions about which he has no knowledge and which are of concern to Argentina alone. Surprisingly, and with a complete lack of information, the declaration referred to an internal Argentine situation which is being handled by Federal Judge Martin Anzoategui who issued the orders to investigate possible crimes. The fulfillment of these orders has been directly supervised by Court Secretary Jorge Lopes Lecube and carried out by police personnel. That is to say, the actions represented a legitimate exercise of authority which was proper for the judiciary branch, using the legal means available.

"I want to emphasize this: The federal police intervened in their role as an auxiliary of the judiciary at the request and under the supervision of the court investigating the case. Therefore, it is inadmissible and unusual for a foreign official to hint at the possibility of telling the Argentine Government how to act in this case. It is inadmissible because he cannot ignore the inappropriateness of his remarks. He ignores or distorts the facts and, in the latter case, he may be lying.

"What is more, these unfortunate remarks are part of an obvious campaign to distort the facts, part of a broad and persistent campaign aimed at discrediting our country. It is a campaign drawn up with the participation of terrorist criminals in exile, extremists of all origins and many other comrades who do not want to admit that the Argentine Republic is on its feet, that it has fought against them and defeated them, reaffirming its right to continue to be free.

"I want to remind those who ignore or deliberately disregard the fact that the Argentine judiciary is an independent branch and operates in such a manner. The legal procedures with regard to the investigation of the facts are not functions of the administrative branch. I do want to emphasize: The judiciary has proceeded under the assumption that a crime was committed and this determines the appropriate process.

"I believe that the greatest guarantee for individuals regarding the enforcement of human rights is the existence of an independent judicial branch. Mr. Reston errs by confusing the functions of the OAS Human Rights Commission with actions which require the intervention of criminal justice. But he makes a greater mistake when he pretends, with suspicion, to point out what procedures a sovereign country like Argentina should follow.

"In summary: First, we are looking at a legitimate and unavoidable procedure which is part of Argentine justice. Second, the Argentine Government has guaranteed and will guarantee the widest freedom of action to the OAS Human Rights Commission during its forthcoming visit to the country. Third, Mr. Reston distorts the facts; he interferes in matters foreign to his country; he lacks knowledge of the seriousness with which our nation assumes its commitments; and he also lacks knowledge of the dignity and pride which have always distinguished Argentina."

At the end of his statement the minister requested that reporters not ask him questions, and the conference ended.

Judge Asked for Explanation

PY161830 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Aug 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpts] The offices of the Argentine League for the Rights of Man were under police guard all day yesterday and the door sealed by order of a judge, following Tuesday's raids on the headquarters of three human rights organizations.

The HERALD understands that Judge Anzoategui has been asked by the Justice Ministry to explain his actions and that the government will inform the OAS that the judge acted without orders from the government.

Judge Says No Order Given

PY162257 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1920 GMT 16 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Aug (TELAM)--It was discovered that Federal Judge Martin Anzoategui did not order the closure of the offices of the National Commission for Human Rights located at 1785 Corrientes, fifth floor, apartment J, or the Human Rights Assembly Office at 638 Parana, second floor, which had been raided under his orders.

It was learned that when the office on Corrientes Avenue was raided, no one was found there. Therefore, the judge ordered that the office be kept under custody, an order which was lifted after one of the persons in charge of the office appeared.

Judges' Actions Decried

PY161833 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Aug 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "The Law Misapplied"]

[Text] The Argentine judiciary today enjoys considerably more independence than is generally believed. Judges can institute proceedings against individuals and institutions without the government interfering in any way, even if the government, or the state, stands to lose as a result. This is, no doubt, an excellent thing; but it also allows judges to perform actions that gravely embarrass the government and cause the country's reputation a great deal of harm. [paragraph continues]

The basic reason is, of course, the large number of sometimes ambiguous and frequently repressive laws that have been left lying around by recent administrations. Like guns in an open cupboard in a home with small children, they can cause an enormous amount of damage if they are picked up and used without the necessary care.

Judge Miguel Angel Quirelli did nobody any good at all by his efforts to apply Security Law 20,840 against Mr Riobo Caputo, the editor of EL LITORAL of Santa Fe. Mr Caputo emerged from the court that dismissed the charges against him with his reputation enhanced. Judge Quirelli's reputation as an interpreter of the law was not enhanced at all, although he acquired a certain amount of notoriety. The main victim, needless to say, was the Argentine Government, which found itself accused abroad and suspected at home of being engaged in a witch hunt against newspapermen who did their duty by printing items of public interest.

Now, hot on Judge Quirelli's heels, comes Judge Martin Anzategui who has, apparently on his own initiative and certainly without instigation from any senior government officials, ordered a series of police raids on human rights organizations including not only the Soviet-line Communist League for the Rights of Man but also the Democratic Permanent Assembly for Human Rights and the Ecumenical Movement which is run by Protestant and Roman Catholic churchmen. The pretext for these raids was the alleged false testimony given by a woman at the alleged behest of the communist organization. This led not only to a visit to that organization's offices, which could be justified in the circumstances, but also to full-scale raids on the premises of the Democratic and Christian ones as well, as though there were no difference at all between an organization set up by a political movement dedicated to the destruction of the way of life the government and the vast majority of Argentine political parties are seeking--effectively or not--to defend, and organizations doing their desperate best in unfavourable circumstances to repair some of the damage that resulted from an onslaught by terrorists who shared many of the communists' objectives and displayed an identically cruel indifference to the methods employed.

The effects of these raids, coming as they did just before the visit by the Organization of American States Commission for Human Rights, have served only to blacken the Argentine Government's reputation in the world at large and will no doubt convince the OAS investigators that the Argentine reality is far worse than they discover because some of the available evidence has been hastily removed. It is as nonsensical to adopt a chauvinistic approach to the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights or the Ecumenical Movement for trying to help bind up the wounds caused by others as it would be to accuse those trying to help the victim of a road accident of attempting to harm the reputation of Argentina's roads. These organizations should be seen for what they are--essential allies in the terribly difficult process of building a decent democracy in Argentina.

MINISTER HARGUINDEGUY DENIES RUMOR OF RESIGNATION

PY161938 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1114 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] San Luis, 15 Aug (NA)--The interior minister, Maj Gen Albano Harguindeguy, has denied rumors that he will leave his post, and remarked that in no document has a date been set for changing the army commander in chief. "It is not determined anywhere; there is no document which establishes when the army commander in chief must be replaced," he said. "You will have to ask General Viola about this."

Harguindeguy made these remarks during a press conference held at the provincial government house after visiting the construction work site of the Paso de las Carretas and La Huertita dams in the company of the governor, Air Force Brig Gen Hugo Marcilese (ret).

When asked about a project for transferring the federal capital to the interior of the country, he remarked that, for the time being, there is no study under review although there have been at other times.

Regarding the topic of the participation of civilians at the municipal level, he said he has observed that "this is progressing day by day; there are even provinces which have this participation on the initiative of their governors, having done so prior to the instructions released on the matter such as the provinces of La Pampa and Entre Rios."

Asked about when municipal elections will be held, he said that "the commanders in chief of the armed forces will reply, but they have not yet drafted their document."

COURTS REOPEN CASE INVOLVING MICHAEL TOWNLEY

PY161443 Paris AFP in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Aug 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (AFP)--U.S. citizen Michael Townley, an agent of the Chilean secret police who was arrested for the murder of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier, was in Buenos Aires for 20 days in 1974 on a false passport, presumably preparing the attack in which Gen Carlos Prats died. Prats, commander in chief of the Chilean Army during the last stage of deceased President Salvador Allende's government, sought asylum in the Argentine capital after the coup d'etat which placed General Pinochet in the presidency of the Andean country. According to local press sources, Prats was public relations manager of the Fate S.A. Enterprise. One of Fate's owners was then Argentine Economy Minister Jose ber Gelbard, who died in 1977 in the United States.

Argentine court sources have admitted that Townley was here on a false passport in the name of Kenneth Enyart 20 days prior to the murder of Prats in Buenos Aires at 0050 on 30 September 1974. The officer's wife was also killed in the attack. The Prats couple died in an attack carried out by a commando group which fired on them with machineguns and then threw a bomb under their car when they arrived at their home in the elegant Palermo neighborhood in the northern sector of the city.

Argentine Judge Eduardo Marquardt ordered the case reopened because of a writ submitted by Federal Attorney Ricardo Reto, who found similities in the deaths of Prats and Letelier. Marquardt sent court secretaries Siro de Martini and Daniel Saint Jean to the United States on 18 July 1979. They met on several occasions with government attorney Eugene Propper and his assistant, Lawrence Barcella, who were assigned to the Letelier investigation.

The court sources admitted that the Argentine envoys obtained photocopies of the U.S. passport in the name of Enyart which was used by Townley to go to Buenos Aires where he stayed between 10 and 30 September 1974, leaving a few hours after the attack on Prats. The same sources indicated that the officials who traveled to the United States were received by Barrington Parker, the federal judge in Washington, and that they also met with FBI representatives who acted in the case. Finally they indicated that the report prepared by De Martini and Saint Jean was "extensive" and that it is under study by the judge who will decide the next steps to be taken.

The first investigation ordered by the local authorities--Federal Judge Alfredo Nocetti Fasolino--after the death of Prats was closed when the judge ordered a temporary stay because the people involved had not been identified.

According to court sources, the reopening of the Prats case can lead Argentine courts to formulate two demands once the investigation into Townley's activities here in 1974 have been concluded. [Words indistinct] at least protest to the Chilean Government over the illegal entry of an officer of the secret police because if Townley's participation in the attack is proved, the case will tend to become important. Moreover, if a longer sentence than that imposed by U.S. courts against Townley is handed down here, the path will be opened to request the extradition of the former Chilean official in order to carry out the sentence in this country.

CASTRO MADERO ON URANIUM MINING, PRICE INCREASES

PYL61602 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2114 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 15 Aug (NA)--The chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, has stressed here that "some Argentine businessmen have increased by 10 times the price for work carried out at Atucha and Embalse in comparison with foreign quotations." Castro Madero gave a talk today at the Provincial Energy Enterprise of Cordoba (EPEC). The commander of 111 Corps, Maj Gen Luciano B. Menendez; air force and navy officers; and provincial authorities attended the talk. Afterward, Castro Madero made several announcements to the press.

Castro Madero revealed that "the land has already been handed over to the Cordoba enterprise (which he did not identify) which won the bid. So it can begin work in the Gigantes District where it will begin extracting uranium before the end of the year." He added that "the uranium reserves in the Los Gigantes area amount to 1,400 tons of concentrated mineral which has a yield of 3 per 1,000. It is the first mining industrial complex for producing uranium under private control in the country."

Regarding the price increases of up to 10 times by Argentine businessmen, he remarked that "it is not in line with CNEA policy which is trying to obtain larger participation of national firms in the construction of nuclear plants." "Therefore," he added, "after the approval of Decree No. 302 which contemplates the drafting of a nuclear promotion law, CNEA will propose that cost budgets be kept within reasonable limits."

During his talk to military and government authorities on "the Argentine nuclear plan and its future plans," Castro Madero revealed that regarding the Embalse plant "the renegotiation carried out with the contracting Canadian firm between 1974 and 1976 provoked an increase of \$129 million in the total price of the plant." He remarked that the plant's final cost when it is dedicated in May 1982 will amount to \$800 million.

BRIEFS

GRAIN EXPORTS--The National Grain Board announced that during the first 7 months of this year the export of grains and grain products reached 14,482,162 tons, an increase of 22 percent over the same period last year. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 10 Aug 79 p 24 PY]

REMINGTON NATIONALIZATION--The president of Remington Argentina S.A. has announced that this company, the Remington division of Sperry Rand Argentina, has been nationalized. [Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 12 Aug 79 p 5 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER TO EMPHASIZE 'OUTLET TO SEA' POLICY

PY111816 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0603 GMT 11 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Gustavo Fernandez Savedra, the new foreign minister, intends to develop a foreign policy of emphasizing the Bolivian demand for its own sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean. One of the first expressions of that policy will take place toward the end of October when the regular OAS assembly gathers in La Paz. Until yesterday Fernandez was integration secretary. He is considered an expert on the subject.

In a speech he read to President Guevara and his fellow ministers, Fernandez said: "We must stress that a matter which is such a delicate problem for all of America cannot remain unsolved because the peace and security of the continent are at stake. This has been understood by the American family because we have raised the issue in that manner."

DEPUTY CHARGES PERU WITH DIVERTING RIVER COURSE

PY151722 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Deputy Jose Fellman Velarde--Nationalist Revolutionary Movement Alliance, La Paz Department--has charged that Peru's diversion of the Mauri River is causing serious damage to farmers of La Paz Department. He reported that Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez had been asked to present a detailed report on the case.

He made it clear that the objective is not to cause scandal or frictions with the Peruvian Republic or its government, but rather to preserve national sovereignty and, above all, our legitimate rights. He said a friendly solution must be sought to this controversy which is causing serious damage to the farmers of the region.

The diversion of the Mauri River's course has been confirmed by the Bolivian Productivity Center after a project was implemented to control the Desaguadero River. The report indicates that the diversion was also confirmed by residents of the area.

(Alfonso Lupo Reyes), an executive of the Bolivian Productivity Center, has confirmed a reduction in the waterflow in the national territory and has sent two experts to inspect the irrigation drainage channels.

BRIEFS

TIN PRICE INCREASE--Kuala Lumpur, 10 Aug (AFP)--Jorge Quiroga, Bolivian charge d'affaires, has stated that his country is willing to cooperate in creating an organization of tin exporting countries similar to the copper exporting countries organization. Bolivia has stated that it will withdraw from the International Tin Council (CIE) if its request to increase tin prices is not satisfied. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1220 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY]

PURCHASE OF MERCHANT SHIP--For the first time in 100 years Bolivia has purchased a merchant ship. The first ship, one of three purchased in Germany, all of which should arrive before the end of the year, arrived at the port of El Callao, Peru on 6 August. The ship, named "Bolivia," has a capacity of 12,000 tons. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY]

PERICAS EXPLAINS POSITION ON 200-MILE TERRITORIAL LIMIT

PY170243 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Aug 79 p 7 PY

[Text] "There is a clear-cut difference between the Brazilian and U.S. positions on the question of territorial seas." This statement was made by Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas in commenting on statements by the Pentagon's Maj Michael Burch that ships of the U.S. Navy have already been given instructions to navigate closer to the Brazilian coast.

"In adopting the 200-mile limit for territorial seas, Brazil's chief concern was an economic one, so as to preserve the maritime resources of the country's coasts. But this does not mean that we are not going to pay attention to the sovereignty question."

Pericas emphasized that as long as the U.S. decision is limited to "the peaceful passage of ships," it will not have any practical consequence. He added, however, that if the decision should permit maneuvers by warships, the situation will be different; but the attitude the Brazilian Government takes will depend upon an actual violation of Brazil's sovereignty.

The Itamaraty spokesman said that the concern of the United States seems to be over guarantees for the passage of its ships through straits, gulfs and geographical features which do not exist along the Brazilian coast.

Pericas then said: "The attitude of the United States is nonetheless arbitrary because there is no standard of international law which defines the limits of territorial seas. The Law of the Seas Conference is now trying to define this question, but the attitude of the United States at this time will not facilitate the negotiations."

As for the call made by former Chilean President Eduardo Frei to Latin American countries to adopt a common and energetic position in defense of the 200-mile limit, Pericas said that such a call was purely personal and that, so far, Brazil has not been invited by any other country to take a joint position.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE WITH JAPAN ON TRADE, INDUSTRY ENDS

OW170451 Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Brasilia, Aug 16, KYODO--Japanese and Brazilian cabinet ministers wound up their second regular ministerial conference here Thursday with an agreement to check trade protectionism. Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, who led the four-minister Japanese delegation to the meeting, told a news conference that the two nations affirmed their readiness to "take the same steps in the development of partnership relations for world peace in the 1980's."

Masumi Esaki, minister of international trade and industry, said Japan and Brazil "agreed to check trade protectionism." Japan promised, he said, to send to Brazil next year an import promotion mission, which Brazil had earlier requested as a means to step up shipments of products to Japan. Esaki also said that Japan agreed to extend cooperation to Brazil in holding a trade fair in Japan.

"The Brazilian side has expressed welcome to Japan's investments," Esaki said, "but the Japanese side requested relaxation of parts of restrictions (imposed) on foreign investments so that there will be an environment for private investments to be made easily." He said both nations confirmed the need to cooperate on energy issues. He said he had expressed a desire to help Brazil develop oil resources on a private basis and asked that if oil were discovered in Brazil in the future Brazil agreed to export part of it to Japan.

Sonoda said Japan agreed to offer cooperation as much as possible when Brazil comes up with concrete development projects.

The bilateral ministerial conference was established when former Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel visited Japan in 1976.

Kinji Moriyama, minister of transport, said the Brazilian side was to tell Japan Friday whether it had decided to seek a loan for construction of Tubarao harbor instead of Praia Mole. He said the Brazilians proposed during the meeting that Japan cooperate in the building of railway tracks in the three states of Goias, Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo for transportation of iron ore and exports of farm goods from Parana State. The proposal, he said, would be discussed at separate individual talks between officials of both countries.

Michio Watanabe, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, said he briefed the Brazilians on the Japanese agricultural industry's situation. The Brazilians requested Japan's cooperation in the development of their agriculture, and Watanabe said he responded Japan would help with "sincerity." But, he said, careful study must be made before Japan's cooperation becomes concrete.

Following the meeting, the Japanese cabinet ministers called on Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo. Sonoda extended an invitation to the president to make an official visit to Japan. The president in turn asked that Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira make an official visit to Brazil.

Figueiredo To Visit Japan

OW170539 Tokyo KYODO in English 0532 GMT 17 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Brasilia, Aug 17, KYODO--Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo Thursday agreed to visit Japan when Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda extended an invitation during a call on the president. Japan and Brazil have agreed to hold their next ministerial conference in Tokyo sometime in 1981.

LABOR MINISTER THREATENS USE OF ANTISTRIKE LAWS

PY170259 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Aug 79 p 8 PY

[Excerpt] Labor Minister Murilo Macedo said yesterday that he submitted to the Planalto Palace a proposal to apply antistrike laws "with maximum vigor." According to him, "strikes are being declared just to create confusion, some of them incited by leftist groups and, for the sake of social tranquility, this cannot be permitted." The minister said, however, that this does not mean that the government will grow harder because "the law is not hard."

Minister Macedo cited the legal mechanism which can be set in motion: Decree-law 4330 which regulates strikes and provides for 1 to 3 years of imprisonment for anyone who incites illegal movements; law 1632 which forbids strikes in sectors essential for national security and provides for prison terms of 3 to 12 years; and the national security law itself. He said that there are 19 persons who have become subject to sanctions in Belo Horizonte.

The minister then said: "I want to recall my pronouncement of 10 May when I said that we are conducting a democratization process subject to law, and that these will be rigorously applied if necessary."

Summarizes Strike Situation

PY161659 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 16 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Labor Minister Murilo Macedo this morning evaluated all the strikes being carried out in the country. He remarked that the situation is slowly returning to normal.

After stressing that the bus driver stoppage in Porto Alegre had come to an end, the minister asserted that the negotiations between civil construction workers and the regional labor delegate for an end to the strike are progressing well.

Regarding the strikes in Minas Gerais State, Macedo stated that 70 to 80 percent of the bank workers turned up for work today, while the rest continue to support the strike.

Regarding the postmen and miners' stoppages, the minister said they had ended this morning with the resignation of 32 officials.

PORTO ALEGRE BUS DRIVERS BACK TO WORK, FARES INCREASED

PY161807 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 16 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Porto Alegre buses are slowly beginning to return to work. The (Centinela, Presidente Vargas, Carrils Gasometro, Murialto) and [name indistinct] garages have reported that their buses are leaving for the downtown sector. There are many people in Plaza 15 waiting for buses but, at present, only two buses each from the (Centinela and Carriles) lines have arrived at the final destination point.

The military brigade's vehicles are only maintaining watch over the movements of people and, up to the present, there have been no incidents. Even the drivers who were concentrated in front of the union's headquarters have already dispersed.

The chief of staff of the capital police command has reported that the military brigade is guaranteeing the transit of buses which are back in operation. Col (Waldir Gutierrez Pontes) had released a warning indicating that pickets will be considered offenders and liable for arrest. Demonstrators who refuse to work and who also try to stop their colleagues from working will be arrested and taken to district police headquarters. The security secretariat is sending police to (Paisana) to guarantee that buses leave on schedule from the garages. There is a ban on the mingling of bus drivers and conductors so as to prevent the grouping of pickets.

The increase in bus fares in the metropolitan area of Porto Alegre will be 9.5 percent. According to the transport secretary, this was the level reached by the municipality this morning on the basis of the salary readjustments granted to the bus drivers, conductors and inspectors. It has been reported that the bus companies have agreed to absorb a percentage of the increase, thus permitting a lower increase in fares than had been anticipated.

PLAN FOR 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS' ON 14 SEPT DISCOVERED

PA161538 Paris AFP in Spanish 1412 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 16 Aug (AFP)--Colombia's military intelligence services today declared a state of alert, noting that it has been learned that several acts of subversion will take place in the country on 14 September. On that day the four major Colombian labor centrals are planning to stage a nationwide protest to demand government regulation of the high cost of living plus pay raises.

Intelligence spokesmen revealed today that subversive groups are planning an offensive to destabilize the nation and will use the labor march to confuse officials. September 14 will mark the second anniversary of a national strike staged during liberal President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen's administration, during which about 22 people were killed in confrontations with police.

On the first anniversary of the strike, a commando of the Trotskyite Workers Self-Defense Movement killed former government (Interior) Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas. His assassination was widely repudiated by various national groups. Five of the 10 members of the guerrilla group were arrested by the army and they have just been sentenced by an oral court-martial that found them guilty after their leader, Alfredo C. Melo Franco, pleaded guilty.

Spokesmen for the military institutes brigade in Bogota alerted the country today to the fact that various subversive groups are planning a number of terrorist actions on the same day. They called for national solidarity and announced that all necessary measures are being taken to insure the tranquility of 26 million Colombians.

In turn, labor leaders have been planning a national protest march against the high cost of living, noting that it will be peaceful. They said they just want workers to have a better standard of living and criticized recent urban transportation fare hikes.

According to labor central spokesmen, the march will converge on Bogota from all directions. According to official figures, the cost of living in Colombia has increased by 18.7 percent this year, as opposed to 20 percent last year. The government blamed international oil prices for this situation; it has had to increase local fuel prices by 65 percent.

An urgent meeting of the National Trade Union Council--comprised of the Democratic Confederation of Workers of Colombia and Union of Workers of Colombia--and the opposition General Labor Confederation and Trade Union Confederation of Workers of Colombia will study a number of things expected from the government here today. Those demands include a nationwide wage increase and regulation of food prices, housing costs, transportation fares and utility bills.

OFFICIALS CONCERNED OVER RISE IN GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

PA170314 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Officials have expressed concern over the increase in guerrilla activity and once again have appealed to the public, particularly the peasants, to cooperate in investigations to eradicate subversion. Commenting on the kidnaping of rancher Jose Miguel Arango in Cordoba, they said this shows that guerrillas do not give up but instead seek to disrupt peace and cause uneasiness among agriculturalists. However, they expressed confidence in the success of the investigations and said they will not rest in their struggle against the guerrilla groups. The ransom the guerrillas have demanded for Arango's release is unknown.

SENATE PRESIDENT URGES ABROGATION OF SECURITY STATUTE

PA170201 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] A new storm has arisen in liberalism over statements by Senate President Hector Echeverry Correa, who proposed abrogation of the controversial security statute. He also blamed the conservatives for being responsible for the statute. According to observers, these remarks could cause friction between the two parties. Conservative leaders rejected the Senate president's charge, indicating that the two parties are responsible for the statute. They added that this seems to be a confrontation between President Turbay Ayala and Echeverry Correa. However, members of the liberals' Central Political Committee have expressed support for Echeverry Correa's statements.

CHURCH URGES RESPECT FOR CITIZENS' RIGHTS

PA161535 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota--The Colombian [Catholic] church has asked for an end to the violation of fundamental rights such as the rights to life, health, education, housing and employment while criticizing the rash of house raids and arrests as well as the torturing of Colombian citizens, including priests. The church highly criticized the violent events that have been plaguing Bolivar Department and appealed to the government to tone down the enforcement of the security statute, which has resulted in the deterioration of human rights.

BRIEFS

NEW APOSTOLIC NUNCIO--Bogota--Msgr Angelo (Acervi) has been appointed new apostolic nuncio by Pope John Paul II. He replaces Msgr Eduardo Martinez (Ovalo), who was appointed assistant Vatican secretary a few months ago. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Aug 79 PA]

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CRITICIZE U.S. DECISION ON SEA LIMITS

Rejection by Legislative Branch

PA161633 Paris AFP in Spanish 1558 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 16 Aug (AFP)--Ecuador's National Chamber of Representatives (legislative branch) today rejected the U.S. Government's decision to recognize only a 3-mile territorial sea limit and described its attitude as "imperious and intimidating." In a resolution, the House of Representatives noted that the U.S. State Department is violating the rights of Ecuador, Chile, Peru and a considerable number of countries which uphold the thesis of jurisdiction and sovereignty over a 200-mile limit.

The house asked the current government to take a firm stand in line with positions adopted by the developing countries on all matters currently under negotiation at the Law of the Seas [LOS] Conference. The talks deal with utilization of resources inside jurisdictional waters and the adoption of measures for protection and conservation of maritime resources. The house suggested to the defense minister that the navy be put on alert "in order to prevent violations of our sovereignty."

The position was endorsed by Defense Minister Gen Rafael Rodriguez Palacios, who protested the unilateral U.S. decision: "We will defend our nation's sovereignty at all times and with every means at our disposal," he asserted. The minister added that the navy has clear instructions on exerting control over [Ecuador's] territorial sea and detaining any ships fishing without a permit within the 200-mile territorial zone.

The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry, which recently lodged a protest and instructed the Ecuadorean representative at the LOS Conference in New York to express astonishment over the U.S. position, affirmed that "Ecuador's territorial sea not only involves the nation's sovereignty but constitutes a natural and invaluable resource."

Pareja on 200-Mile Limit

PA161932 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco has reiterated that Ecuador will pursue its firm defense of the 200-mile territorial sea. He said that this thesis cannot be ignored by new big-power attitudes on the part of those who want to continue imposing their will and interests on the international community. He thus referred to the unfortunate statement made by a U.S. State Department spokesman that the United States will not recognize territorial seas extending beyond 3 miles.

Alfredo Pareja spoke during a news conference held after he took office on Friday. He also mentioned the defense of national sovereignty, noting that his foremost duty will be to defend Ecuador's territorial integrity and sovereignty. There is no international issue that cannot be settled by peaceful means, he added. Our policy cannot admit any country's hegemony over another. I will strive to support and strengthen new international law trends.

[Begin Pareja Diezcanseco recording] Ecuador's foreign policy cannot accept any country's hegemony over another in any way whatsoever. Therefore, it will emphasize sovereign equality among nations, the principle of nonintervention and self-determination of peoples. It will firmly reject the use of force and threats to coerce nations. It will defend permanent sovereignty over natural resources. It will support every initiative in favor of disarmament. It will take clear-cut anticolonialist and antiracist positions and will not acknowledge territorial gains by force. During my term of office I will strive to support and strengthen new trends in international law that open the way to fruitful cooperation among all nations and insure developing countries' legitimate advance toward the establishment of a fairer and more equitable order. [end recording]

My foremost duty as foreign minister will be to zealously defend our territorial integrity and sovereignty; I will seek peaceful settlement of disputes and, as executor of the president's policy, I will try to follow the guidelines of his 10 August speech concerning defense of our inalienable Amazon rights, Foreign Minister Pareja Diezcanelesco said.

DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTS NEW MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

PA162015 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Text] National Defense Minister Div Gen Rafael Rodriguez Palacios has officially reported the new navy and air force appointments, part of which are given here: In the navy, operations chief Rear Adm Mario Jaramillo del Castillo has been appointed First Navy Zone chief with headquarters in the main port. Rear Adm Victor Hugo Garces Pozo has been appointed to the Inter-American Defense Board in Washington; Rear Adm Carlos Flores Uscategui, general inspector; Rear Adm Fausto Lasso Guerra, commander of the Bolivar Espinoza Maldonado Squadron, head of the Operations Department; Rear Adm Francisco Viteri, personnel director. The following appointments have been made in the air force: Brig Gen Jaime Pazmino Silva, chief of the General Staff; Brig Gen Raul (Gessel) Martinez, operations director; Brig Gen Carlos Banderas Roman, intelligence director; Brig Gen Carlos Gudino Torres, personnel director; Col Hector Vascones civil aviation director; Col Rodrigo Mora Veintimilla, head of the Second Naval-Air Force Zone with headquarters in Guayaquil and Col Fernando Rivera Aspiazu, head of the First Air Force Zone with headquarters in this capital.

ROLDOS TO TAKE MEASURES IN POWER, HOUSING AREAS

PA170403 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Report from press office of the presidency]

[Text] President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has decided to ask the Quito Electrical Enterprise to impose a fine on its general manager for demonstrable negligence yesterday and last night when the city was left in darkness. The president said it is not merely a case of technical limitations but also of professional incompetence and a total lack of commitment to the community. Finally, the president called for reflection on the millions in losses incurred by public and private sectors during blackouts. The president concluded by asking: Who is to be held responsible?

In addition, the minister of natural resources and the general manager of the Ecuadorean Electrification Institute [INECEL] were called to the president's office today to discuss the problems affecting the country's electrical service and the measures to be taken. The meeting also dealt with medium- and long-term measures the government will be obliged to develop. The meeting had been scheduled for later in the week but was moved up because of the alarming shortage of electric power in the capital.

Finally, it was announced that the president will go to Guayaquil tomorrow to attend a working session in the governor's office with the president of the National Housing Board and the Board's team of technicians. They will decide on preliminary measures to be taken to solve housing problems in the country's main port, which has the largest accumulated housing deficit of all Ecuadorean cities. It is known that housing is among the 21 points in the Roldos government program that will be dealt with in accordance with the resources available to the state.

ROYO SPEAKS TO ASSEMBLY ON RECOVERY OF CANAL LANDS

PA170420 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Text] The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives has begun its special session under the chairmanship of Representative Juan Barba. The assembly will meet for 3 days to discuss the implementing legislation for the Torrijos-Carter treaties. The corregimiento representatives will have to analyze carefully all aspects of these contractual documents, particularly those referring to the installations that will revert to the national government on 1 October.

These sessions are important to the Panamanian people because they come at a time when the U.S. Senate is introducing a number of amendments that violate the letter and spirit of those documents.

In an appearance before the assembly this afternoon, President Aristides Royo stressed the great significance of the bill that the corregimiento representatives will have to approve or reject. Here is an excerpt of President Royo's speech:

[Begin recording] We are presenting the law that establishes the political division or that transforms the political division in the Canal Zone. I would like to refer to a distinguished Panamanian, Dr Diogenes de la Rosa, who has been struggling against colonialism in the Canal Zone for many decades and who on many occasions has told the Panamanians the following: We are going to enter the Canal Zone. We are going to exercise governmental, jurisdictional, judicial, educational and postal functions. We are going to use the ports. We are going to administer the railroad. We are going to carry out profitable functions for the collective benefit of our country. But we should not enter the zone with the concept of a new colony. We should not permit this former Canal Zone to be transformed into another kind of zone. We should enter the zone with the view that it is effectively part of the national territory. We should see it as another part of our territory. The canal area, the waterway, will naturally be subject to an administration and to regulations that will permit the management and operation of the canal.

That is why the bill we are presenting tends to prevent adjacent corregimientos from saying in the next 3 years: This part is mine; this belongs to Chagres, to Chorrera, to Arraijan. We are of course going to bear in mind the cultural, historical, economic and social reasons for these claims. But we are proposing that in the next 3 years, in the lands that will revert to the Panamanian nation, to the Republic of Panama, the canal authority, which is part of the state and therefore of the Panamanian Government, can begin entering all that patrimony, can begin using all that patrimony for the collective benefit and for the conservation of the canal. It can then gradually begin discussing what topography the zone is going to have, what changes will be made in that topography and what additions will be made to the various adjacent districts or corregimientos.

But these should not be carried out by 1 October. They should be done in the time they require, thus showing that we are a prudent people with a prudent government. We are going to show that we are first going to enter all these parts of the almost 1,000 square km that will revert to the country, and afterwards we will deal with other considerations.

We should never forget that in the places where Balboa, Rainbow City, Gamboa and other towns that emerged with names of this century are located, we had a Gorgona, Frioles and a Matachin in the past century.

In these lands that will revert to Panama we will again have Frijoles, (?Matachins) and other towns [applause] because this area will be an essential and natural part of our territory. We are specifically asking that we do this gradually, enabling this area to first be reincorporated into the nation and, as we make the studies, in an orderly and wise manner in line with what the people want, we can begin assigning land to agriculture and to the various activities that will be carried out in this former Canal Zone. [end recording]

'Simulated Entrances' to Zone

PA170421 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] After overcoming certain legal interpretation problems, the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives was formally opened this afternoon and began debating a bill that modifies several administrative code regulations on the Canal Zone's political division.

Shortly after the assembly opened, President Royo arrived at the invitation of a committee of representatives.

The president saluted the assembly and announced the submission of some 20 laws and regulations preparing Panamanians for the reversion of Canal Zone goods and services after 1 October.

President Royo announced that in a few days there will be a number of simulated entrances into the Canal Zone, which will show and confirm the Panamanian people's capability to assume their new responsibilities.

Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella was also present on this occasion.

FNTD COMMUNIQUE CHARGES PROCOMMUNISTS INCITE LABOR CONFLICT

PA170145 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 16 Aug 79 p 10-A PA

[Communique issued by Luis Anderson, secretary general of the National Federation of Democratic Workers--date not given]

[Text] There was a significant change last February within the leadership of the Union of Chiriqui Land Company Workers [Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Chiriqui Land Company--SITRACHILCO] based in Changuinola, Bocas del Toro. During the organization's semiannual elections the membership, through a free, direct and secret vote, deposed a leadership that had been guided more by foreign political mottos than by the workers' aspirations and which had also in clear violation of [union] by-laws and the labor code, embezzled union funds to the point of bringing the organization to bankruptcy. The audit carried out by the Labor Ministry which we have in our files not only reveals that the workers' funds were used for the benefit of a corrupt group of leaders, but also proves conclusively that those leaders betrayed the most cherished principles of the labor movement and placed the union at the service of both internal and external communism.

Today those very same persons seek to disregard the sovereign will of the overwhelming majority of the membership by usurping the union leadership.

This attempt has been rejected by 5,000 members of SITRACHILCO who, since last Thursday, have gathered at the union offices in Changuinola to defend at any cost their sovereign will and their right to a free and democratic union movement in which their leadership will respond solely and exclusively to the workers' sacred interests rather than to the interests of international communism represented within the national labor movement by the National Central of Panamanian Workers (CNTP), which will be solely responsible for any action the workers may be obliged to take in defense of their rights.

The National Federation of Democratic Workers [Federacion Nacional de Trabajadores Democraticos--FNTD] warns the CNTP, the labor branch of the People's Party, that we will fight to our last member to defend SITRACHILCO, our affiliate in the banana region, and states that we deplore the CNTP leaders' antilabor and antidemocratic attitude and their total disregard for the national constitution, the labor code and ILO convention No 81 on trade union freedom, in their attempt to recover, by means of confrontation and illegal actions, what they lost by the express will of the workers.

We inform the Panamanian people that the CNTP is solely responsible for the paralysis of the banana region, thereby causing direct and indirect losses to the treasury and the national economy of over 100,000 balboas a day. This attitude, which from every viewpoint is illegal and irresponsible, is the product not of a union struggle for vindication but rather a reflection of the CNTP's hopes of introducing and maintaining an alien ideology in our country's agricultural areas by installing a communist-leaning, unpopular labor leadership.

We believe the government authorities must act firmly to solve the conflict in the banana region, enforcing without leniency the applicable existing legal provisions, thereby avoiding a significant loss of income and averting a confrontation between a minuscule group of agitators supported by the CNTP and the labor rank and file who support their true leaders.

COMMERCE INDUSTRIES MINISTRY APPROVES CUT IN FUEL SUPPLIES

PA162207 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] According to unofficial sources, the Panama Refinery has sent notes to all oil companies establishing a 10 percent cut in fuel supplies and a 5 percent cut in diesel supplies.

In an interview granted to this station, Commerce and Industries Vice Minister Oscar Osorio confirmed the adoption of this measure. He added that the expected fuel price increase will be less than 10 cents and that cooking gas prices will increase 10-12 percent. Following is the interview: [Begin recording]

[Question] According to unofficial sources, the Panama Refinery has already begun rationing fuel. Can you tell us about this?

[Answer] With pleasure. That is not unofficial information; it is official and has been authorized by the Commerce and Industries Ministry. The Panama Refinery made the request a few months ago, but we have been conducting the necessary inquiries. We have detected a serious problem in connection with the company's international suppliers.

In principle we have authorized a 10 percent cut which, in coming weeks, may be increased to 20 and even 30 percent. In the past few weeks both the refinery and the government have been seeking supplies from other countries. We have stepped up our negotiations with Saudi Arabia in an effort to continue supplying fuel to all our consumers normally. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

REPORTAGE ON GENERAL STRIKE IN LIMON PROVINCE

Unions To Hold Strike Vote

PA161452 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Fernando Escobar telephone report from Limon--live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Big events are expected to occur today in the City of Limon. At 0900, all workers of the seven unions on strike and one affiliate here in Limon Province will gather outside each of their union offices. From there, they will go to Vargas Park, where a demonstration will be held with participation of all the workers on strike. Leaders of the Federation of Workers of Limon [Federacion de Trabajadores Limonenses--FETRAL] will attend. The outcome will be definite and based on the separate negotiation of each union with its leadership and will determine whether or not they will continue the general, indefinite strike called at 1300 on Tuesday [14 August], by seven unions and one affiliate here in Limon Province. The employees and workers of the Tony Pacio Hospital are the only ones who have not yet struck, although they have offered moral support to other Limon workers on strike.

In addition, patrols around the Board for the Administration of Ports and Economic Development of the Atlantic Region [JAPDEVA] were increased last night. This measure was taken after the labor court here in Limon declared the JAPDEVA workers' strike illegal. The court ruling was based on the fact that the workers did not follow the steps prescribed by law for calling a strike, plus the fact that it is a public service. Therefore, there will be no further negotiations between workers and JAPDEVA's administration. Based on the ruling, JAPDEVA has given its workers until 0800 today to resume work or be fired.

Communist, Extremist Participation Denied

PA170446 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] The unions participating in the Limon strike this afternoon charged the Carazo government with waging a political and press campaign against their strike.

The Limon Workers Federation denied that 80 percent of the railroad workers are at work or that the Costa Rican Oil Refinery workers [word indistinct] in Mohin, Ochomogw Knights. A few civil guardsmen have tried to force a number of workers to distribute fuel, they claimed. The unionists charged at a meeting that the civil guardsmen are the ones running the port, not the workers of the Port Administration Board for the Economic Development of the Atlantic Coast. The unionists also denied that the Limon strike is being directed either by extremists or National Liberation Party [PLN] members. They called this a political maneuver by the government to divert the people's attention from the poor administration.

FECOSA [Costa Rican Railroads Inc.] Executive Chairman Luis Diego Bolanos said the strikers are sabotaging the railway, with dangerous consequences that an accident may occur. According to Bolanos, only 600 of FECOSA's 2,000 workers have joined the strike [words indistinct] cargo leaving San Jose can go only as far as Turrialba, but passenger service is normal.

Meanwhile, the labor minister has denied communists' participation in the Limon strike. According to her, there is no evidence of participation by either the PLN or the [words indistinct].

Labor Minister Estela Quesada said she does not believe communist leaders are directing the Limon strike. She believes this is a personal movement and that although communists have been present because they [words indistinct] this type of movement, other leaders have been inciting the people. Asked about the PLN's participation in the strike, she said she does not have the necessary evidence to affirm this.

'Pressure' Via Soviet Embassy

PA170447 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] The three United People's Coalition deputies did not attend the Assembly's plenary session this afternoon because they were participating in the various strikes decreed at Limon's major worksites.

The Unity Party deputies sent a note to Foreign Minister Calderon asking him about the number of officials at the Russian Embassy in Costa Rica. Political circles say this was done in an effort to seek the minister's pressure against the local communists, who are promoting a large part of these strikes. We respectfully ask you to inform us as soon as possible about the exact number of officials and employees at the Soviet Embassy, the note reads. The official party deputies have also asked the foreign minister what functions the Russians are supposed to be carrying out in our country.

[Words indistinct] in political circles about the possibility of removing several Soviet diplomats from Costa Rica if they do not intercede with the local communists so the latter stop interfering in Limon Province's numerous strikes.

Due to the numerous strikes and labor movements currently underway in our country, the executive branch is beginning to look at the participants' ideological stands so the citizenry may learn who really runs this country. Many Unity and PLN deputies feel power is slipping from the government's hands as a result of its excessive concessions to the extreme left. Since confrontation is being sought between the Russian Embassy and the local communists in connection with the Limon conflict, it is evident what ideological definition the executive branch is seeking.

EL SALVADOR

ARCHBISHOP DECRIES CHURCH SIT-INS, VIOLENCE

PA161741 Paris AFP in Spanish 1605 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[By Norberto Gallego]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 16 Aug (AFP)--San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Romero said today that takeovers of churches by leftist groups "whose goals are alien to the church's evangelical mission" is an "abuse of hospitality."

"El Salvador is on the verge of civil war. In a way I feel we are already at war. The extreme right and extreme left are fighting more openly and violently all the time," Monsignor Romero told AFP.

[Question] What is leading to civil war?

Monsignor Romero explained: "Social injustice, which has become institutionalized and oppresses the people, preventing them from engaging in politics. This is causing the spiral of violence we are experiencing."

Sit-ins have been staged in El Salvador's Catholic churches several times this year by striking workers, peasants and extreme leftists to bring their demands home to the authorities.

"That tactic may have had some impact in the beginning, but people are starting to abhor its repeated use," Monsignor Romero stated. "It is an abuse of our hospitality. The church is not identified with those groups' strategy even though it is in solidarity with the just demands of the people."

"The church advocates love, but violence is what prevails now," the archbishop regretted. "We do not justify violence but we can understand those who resort to it because they are tired of waiting and have lost faith in the preaching of love."

Monsignor Romero believes that a political opening might avert civil war and that in El Salvador "it is possible to escape the high cost that Nicaragua paid for a liberation yet to become a fact."

But the opening must be authentic. "I am no politician but I know politicians do not have confidence in the government's promises." There is a positive sign, he added: "We have met with private businessmen and gained the impression that they are aware of the serious national situation."

MASKED MEN KILL SEVEN YOUTHS IN AUTO REPAIR SHOP

PA162223 Paris AFP in Spanish 2110 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Aug (AFP)--Seven youths were killed today near the children's amusement park in the northeastern commercial area here. According to authorities, a group of masked men entered an auto repair shop, lined up eight youths who were present and shot them in the back. The masked men fled, leaving seven victims dead and one wounded. Witnesses said police picked up subversive pamphlets at the scene, but the families of the victims denied this, adding that the youths were all workers at the garage. No official communique has been issued on the incident and no clandestine group has claimed credit for it.

CP LEADER JORGE SHAFICK APPEALS FOR LEFTIST UNITY

AU161807 East Berlin HORIZONT Issue No 33/1979 in German p 12 AU

[Article by Jorge Shafick Handal, secretary general of the El Salvador Communist Party Central Committee--"Unity of Leftist Forces More and More Urgent"]

[Text] Only recently Defense Minister Gen Federico Castillo Yanez stated to domestic and foreign journalists that the stormy events in our country "are part of a Marxist subversive plan for the forcible seizure of power." In this manner the rightist military dictatorship is trying yet again to justify its crime perpetrated on the Salvadoran people by a manipulated unmasking of "red plots."

At the beginning of May this year, dictator Carlos Humberto Romero ordered his troops to open fire on unarmed demonstrators who were marching through the center of the capital of San Salvador, demanding the release of five imprisoned patriots. 23 people died in the massacre, dozens were wounded. In some parts of the country illegal arrests are continuing and political prisoners are cruelly tortured with sophisticated methods. Since government chief Romero, who established himself in 1977 following an election fraud, has been holding power, more than 1,000 people have been murdered, arrested or abducted in El Salvador.

The world public attentively watches the events in El Salvador. People of different political views ask what is going on in that small Central American state. That and other topical problems were answered by the Seventh Party Congress of the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES], which was held illegally a few weeks ago. The party congress papers state that since the end of the sixties our country has been in an acute crisis which has seized the entire social and economic life. The main characteristic of the crisis situation persisting since 1969 is the fact that a revolution of democratic and anti-imperialist character is becoming more and more a real possibility, despite the fact that domestic and foreign reaction is attempting to continue to force on our country a development dependent on imperialism.

The antagonism between those two historic alternatives forms the main content of the sharpening class struggle in El Salvador. The reprisals and the violence "from above" lead to an increasingly stronger counterreaction "from below."

Differences of opinion among the revolutionary leftist forces are still among the main obstacles to the development of a strong popular movement.

Therefore, it is greatly important that the Seventh Party Congress of the PCES has reaffirmed the course of the party aimed at strengthening the unity of leftist forces. That unity is becoming more and more urgent because reactionary forces have been trying since the middle of last year to transform the dictatorship that has been in power in our country for 47 years into an outright fascist regime in order to suppress the democratic movement even more "effectively" and to nip the revolution in the bud.

Even though the reprisals have increased at an unprecedented scale, the "fascist project" is running into serious difficulties. The most important cause of those is the heroic popular resistance to the Romero regime and the resulting worldwide solidarity movement. Even though the government is passing laws and decreeing various measures to grant further new privileges to foreign capital, the tense and critical situation in El Salvador has resulted in an increased flight of capital and has blocked the influx of foreign investments. The internal economic crisis was further deepened by the slump of world market prices of coffee, the most important export commodity of El Salvador, as well as by the economic convulsions throughout the entire capitalist world economy.

On the other hand, there exist different views among the bourgeoisie as to whether it is useful or not to support the fascist forces. Because the fascists have maneuvered the country into a political blind alley, in the current situation, part of the bourgeoisie gives preference to aspirations to a certain "liberalization" of the regime. The conflicts between that fascist clique and the bourgeois stratum in El Salvador, from which the vast majority of the civilian and military state apparatus is recruited, are turning into a destabilizing factor for the regime. In view of that situation the fascists regard escalating violence and terror not only as a chance to stifle the popular movement but also as a means to halt any "liberalization tendencies."

Dictator General Carlos Humberto Romero has seen to it that mass slaughter and the "disappearance without a trace" of political opponents have become part and parcel of daily life in El Salvador. However, he has now been forced increasingly to maneuver to keep himself in power. While he, for example, issues the order to intensify reprisals, he at the same time displays his intention to open a dialog with the parties of the bourgeois opposition camp. Thus he wants to gain time and to obtain political support for the government until the termination of his term of presidency in 1982. He believes that he is thus able to isolate the revolutionary forces striving for his overthrow.

What chances are there for revolutionary transformations in El Salvador? It is often maintained that a victorious revolution is impossible in a small country such as El Salvador which, in addition, is situated in a region which is of immense strategic importance for U.S. imperialism. But the Salvadoran Communists vehemently oppose such a view because it is false and is aimed at paralyzing the upsurge of progressive forces. We are firmly convinced that the revolution will be victorious in our country as in all of Central America.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBER ORTEGA REPLIES TO CRITICS OF POLICY

PA170356 Paris AFP in Spanish 0147 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 16 Aug (AFP)--Sandinist Commander Daniel Ortega said today that "sectarian groups have emerged which would like to direct the Nicaraguan revolution without having fought to achieve its victory." Ortega said that "there are some who have begun to criticize the development of the revolutionary program, demanding that we nationalize everything at once," because they feel the revolution is not moving fast enough.

Ortega, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front Joint National Directorate, spoke to 20,000 persons at a rally in Jinotega, 150 km north of Managua.

"These critics did not take up arms and when they saw us fighting Somoza's National Guard from a disadvantageous position, they said we were crazy and called us robbers." Commander Ortega seemed to be criticizing extreme left Marxist groups which have demanded greater radicalization of Nicaragua's revolutionary process. The Sandinist leader did not say how this criticism has been expressed.

Ortega said the current march of the revolution is correct and that it would have been foolish to decree complete nationalization while the means of production were paralyzed by the war and the plunder by Somoza and his followers. Ortega noted that the revolution is already a success because it has eradicated evils which will never return to Nicaragua and because it has taken the appropriate measures to revitalize production.

The newspaper LA PRENSA, which had been destroyed by Somozist artillery and air attacks during the war, reappeared today in Managua after being off the newstands for more than 2 months. The paper is temporarily being published in the city of Leon. The still unsolved death of its director, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, in January 1978 is considered the event that led to the civil war which ended with the fall of the Somozist dictatorship.

PASTORA INTERVIEWED ON ARMY, SOMOZISTS, U.S. TIES

PA161814 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Aug 79 PA

[Mario Velasquez interview with Nicaraguan Deputy Minister of Interior Eden Pastora in Panama City on 11 August--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] One of Somoza's main concerns was the so-called institutionalization of the National Guard. Even the United States during negotiations was preoccupied with the survival of the National Guard, which, due to various circumstances, practically collapsed. What is the structure, nature and objective of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]?

[Answer] We are organizing a regular army, with a general staff, zone commanders and special forces. We are structuring the Sandinist popular army. We are thinking of organizing an army that will be numerically small but high in quality, with an ability to operate rapidly and efficiently. We are more concerned with its quality than with its quantity. We expect to build an army that will not bleed the nation, that will not be a parasite on the people, but rather an army that builds, that will guarantee the people's interests. From there, we will build the new Nicaragua.

[Question] In this process of reorganizing the new Sandinist popular army which you mentioned, will there be any political organization to train Sandinist soldiers?

[Answer] Definitely. Soldiers must be politically trained so that they will not later inadvertently lend themselves to being an instrument for any ideology that goes against the interests of the people. We believe that it is necessary for soldiers to have a political level that is as high as possible, so that they will not become an instrument to repress the people. We will thus count on it to not become a traditional Latin American army. Generally, Latin American armies are told that armies are apolitical. This makes it easy for the wealthiest sectors to use them as guardians of the interests of these sectors against the people. We must orient and politically educate our army.

[Question] Much has been said in the international press about division, or possible division in the FSLN due to various ideological tendencies such as the so-called Marxist tendency, social democracy, the tertiaries and so forth. How do the evident ideological differences which must exist in the FSLN really work?

[Answer] Look here, the FSLN is a pluralist organization. We have maintained this pluralism because, right now, the goal of the FSLN and of the Government of National Reconstruction is to rebuild the nation, create conditions for free, just and honest elections so that at the time of the elections it will be the people who decide what kind of government is going to guide the destiny of Nicaragua. If the people decide it is to be a social democratic government, or that it is to be a conservative or liberal or Social Christian government, or socialist or Marxist government, it will be the people who have the last word. From our position, what we are going to guarantee is the will of these people. That is to say, today there is no reason for anyone to fear Marxism-Leninism or that a rightist regime will be imposed in Nicaragua. No one need worry for 1 and 1/2 or 2 years after which there will be free elections. But they must then fear the will of the people. We do not fear the will of the people because it is the people who must decide what type of government is going to rule the destiny of Nicaragua.

[Question] Commander, how true is it that there exists a danger of a Somozist conspiracy from Honduran territory inspired by so-called Commander Bravo and by the son of Somoza, Somoza Portocarrero? To what degree does this danger of counterrevolution really exist?

[Answer] Look here, there is no danger of counterrevolution in the immediate future or next few years for several reasons. First, the enemy forces--these Somozist forces--are completely demoralized. Both Somoza's son and Bravo have no cause to speak to the people who fought. Bravo cowardly abandoned his troops and left over 2,000 guards stuck there. He left them to their fate. If it had not been for our revolutionary maturity, the humanitarianism of the Sandinists, who knows what the fate of these poor men would have been? Somoza said repeatedly that he would be the last to leave Nicaragua and he was the first to do so along with all the officers. Therefore, Somozist troops are totally demoralized. There is even hatred and rancor toward Somoza because they see him for what he is: a traitor. He betrayed them. He saved himself and left the troops behind. Bravo is the one who can speak the least because he is no longer brave, he is now tame. He went quietly 3 days before the fall.

Therefore, they have no mystique, no philosophy, they have no ideology, they have no reason. Just think, with all the resources of a state, with tanks, with planes, with mortar, with ships, with helicopters, they were defeated. What can the opposition do against a people who are armed, whose morale is higher than ever, who have a mystique, who have a reason to fight? We do not believe that the governments of either Honduras or the United States are going to tolerate armed movements on their part now while they are watching the course of this revolution that is neither with the left nor the extreme right, that is a Sandinist revolution that stays in the center of the scales of balance, that remains in the center. That is why both the extreme left and extreme right are preoccupied. But we who know that the people are Sandinists and that they are with us do not fear any of these forces.

[Question] Commander, you have mentioned a topic that is very important. You have said that the Sandinist revolution is neither with the extreme left nor the extreme right, that it is a revolution that remains in the center. I think it is almost a statement which graphically expresses a political thought. I would like for you to go a little deeper into this concept, commander, since it is very important. There is enormous international concern regarding the orientation of the Nicaraguan revolution, taking into consideration the degrees of confusion that currently exist in determining what is left, what is right and what is the center?

[Answer] The organization is pluralist. We maintain this ideological pluralism. But there is a common point in which all political ideologies coincide. This is Sandinism. This is the center of the balance, Sandinism. Sandinism is nationalism, it is fatherland's sovereignty, it is dignity, it is shame [as heard] and it is work. This is what we call the center of balance, this point in which all political ideologies coincide while we accomplish our program of national reconstruction, which includes the need to hold free, honest and just elections. Therefore, as I have just said, there is no need to fear Marxism-Leninism, because our organization and our government do not follow any political ideology other than the ideals of Sandinism. We are followers of the ideals of Sandino, as I said, and it is the crux of the matter. Now, when elections are held and political parties are organized, the conservative party, the liberal party, the social Christian party, the communist party, the socialist party and perhaps the Sandinist party, then those interested in the course this will take should start to worry. However, this will not take place until 1 and 1/2 or 2 years, when we have accomplished this government plan.

[Question] You have mentioned something that is very important, commander. Are the leading circles of the Government of National Reconstruction thinking of turning FSLN into a political party?

[Answer] I understand that the FSLN will organize its party, Sandinism, and that this Sandinist line will be inspired by a true and objective political philosophy that responds to the needs of the people, that is in line with the conditions of the moment.

[Question] Commander, will this be a traditional party within the framework of traditional parties of Latin America, or will it be a revolutionary party that will carry out the Nicaraguan revolution?

[Answer] Before all else, we are revolutionaries. Sandino was a revolutionary and we are going to make the revolution. This is sine qua non.

[Question] Another thing, commander. Some international reports point out that circles linked to the CIA and the U.S. Department of State have proposed that President Carter lift the current embargo on arms sales to the Governments of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador--especially of Honduras and El Salvador--[which was imposed] because there has been an open violation of human rights in these countries.

These sources--the Department of State and the American CIA--maintain that these governments are in danger in the face of the Nicaraguan example, due to the so-called domino theory, and are asking Carter to lift the arms embargo. What is your opinion regarding this proposal by the American intelligence agency and Department of State?

[Answer] The arms embargo has not worked. I think it has not worked because Guatemala and El Salvador already had so many arms that they could supply--the arsenals of these governments could supply Somoza with all kinds of weapons, including 500-pound bombs, to which our comrade here, Spadafora, was a witness. These 500-pound bombs fell very near him. Therefore, I do not believe this embargo has worked.

[Question] Commander, do you think that Guatemala and El Salvador really supported Somoza militarily by supplying arms and equipment?

[Answer] It is not a question of belief, I am sure of it. Everybody knows this, and they know it with absolute sureness. There is no doubt about it.

[Question] Something else, commander. What degree of commitment do you have regarding the offering support or political solidarity, or what have you, to the forces opposing the governments of El Salvador and Guatemala?

[Answer] We have no commitment. We have no commitment to help them and we have no commitment to not help them. Now, these nations have their self-determination and we respect it. This is the decision of each of these nations and they have the last word and they must get their liberty. I do not think the Nicaraguan Government is going to become committed, become involved in an adventure of this type, except by whatever may emerge from its example. We cannot be responsible for this.

[Question] I do not know, commander, if you know that Representative Murphy, John Murphy, a personal friend of Somoza's, declared a few days ago that thousands had been executed in Nicaragua. What do you have to say to this?

[Answer] Look here, this is one of the biggest lies of this Representative Murphy. You said it: The reason is that he is a Somozist. He was in favor of Somoza's crime and genocide. A few days ago, we invited the U.S. ambassador and a senator who was in Nicaragua, a U.S. senator, to visit the prisons and to see that these war criminals were there alive and kicking, between 3,000 and 4,000, which is relatively few. I think that in Nicaragua there are more than 4,000 criminals who were involved with crime and genocide, and the U.S. ambassador was a witness, because he talked with them, that we have respected, or that we recognize the right of these criminals to the dignity of man and the right they have to live. We will investigate them and we will pass the information on to common courts. It will be up to common courts to try them and apply the proper sentences.

[Question] What is Nicaragua's climate, what is the feeling of Nicaragua toward the United States and the way Carter's government has managed up to this time Nicaragua's political-military process?

[Answer] The Government of Nicaragua, the Government of National Reconstruction, and the people of Nicaragua want to be a friend of everyone who respects the people of Nicaragua, who recognizes the acts of self-determination by the people of Nicaragua and who recognizes the sovereignty and the independence of Nicaragua. If the North Americans want to correct the big mistake they made in supporting the Somozist government, we are going to give them a chance to vindicate themselves.

[Question] In the few hours you have been here in Panama, have you met with President Royo or with General Torrijos?

[Answer] No, I have not been able to. I would like to greet them and give them, as representatives of the people of Panama, a message expressing gratitude from the FSLN Joint National Directorate and from the people of Nicaragua and the Government of National Reconstruction. The people of Nicaragua will never forget this gratitude and, as I said before, it will never be erased by time.

The Panamanian international brigade fought shoulder to shoulder with us, Comrade Hugo Spadafora fought. He carried out the role of fighter. He was always on the front line. He felt the effects of war. He saw his comrades fall. He shared all missions, he played all the roles of a fighter. As I said before, he pulled guard duty like any other soldier, he cooked like any other soldier, he fought on the front line like any other soldier, as I have fought, as I have cooked, as I have pulled guard duty. He knows better than anyone else that in war, the most difficult part is not to kill or die. The most difficult thing is uncertainty, the feeling of abandonment you sometimes feel, it is the dark of night, hunger, fatigue, it is the rain, the bugs. All of this was experienced by Hugo. He felt 500-pound bombs a few meters from him. His comrades died from these bombs. Next to him, his comrades died by enemy fire. He, like other comrades, survived this experience, because God so willed it, because it was Hugo's destiny to survive this war of liberation. The Panamanian people should now feel proud of this internationalist brigade, they should feel proud of these comrades who shed their blood for the liberty of a sister nation, those 24 or 25 comrades, Panamanian comrades, Panamanian brothers who shed their blood for the sister people of Nicaragua. Their remains will be put into a monument which the people of Nicaragua will build for all the fallen in this war of liberation and these Panamanian brothers will rest along with their Nicaraguan brothers who contributed their blood for the liberty of this nation which now is the cause of the entire Latin American nation.

[Question] Thank you very much, Commander Cero, for these new statements to this station. These are the third in 1 year, and the three have had different levels of hope, expectation and reality. Thank you very much.

SECOND GROUP OF WAR PRISONERS RELEASED 16 AUGUST

PA161947 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Telephone report from newsroom of BARRICADA, organ of Sandinist National Liberation Front, in Managua, Nicaragua]

[Text] A second group of prisoners of war was released today. They are 130 peasants who had been deceitfully recruited in various parts of the nation, especially in northern Nicaragua. These peasants were drafted into the Somozist National Guard during the last few weeks of the war. The Sandinist front found them innocent since they had not committed any crimes against the people. This once again confirms the generosity of the Nicaraguan revolution, which rejects vengeance or any other form of injustice, even toward its enemies.

PANAMANIAN TEAM REPORTS ON POLICE TRAINING

PA162326 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 16 Aug 79 pp 32, 20 PA

[Text] Instructors of the Panamanian military mission have submitted a report to the Nicaraguan interior minister, Tomas Borge, on their work. In only 9 days they organized cadres, tasks, programs and so forth, for creation of the Sandinist police force.

Borge, Col Ruben Dario Paredes, Managua Police Commander Roman, members of the Panamanian military mission and Sandinist comrades met at police headquarters, held lively discussions and made very important decisions.

The Panamanians presented to the Interior Ministry a zoning chart for Managua as well as a draft organization chart structured in the following way: chief's office, executive office, and assistant. From these stem the following levels called P-1 through P-5, corresponding to personnel, job performance, investigations and security, training, supply and public relations. Other important sections are traffic, prisons, communications and surveillance.

Managua was divided into 5 zones and 18 sections that can be modified later, when they are operating and when the best way for them to work has been determined.

After a review of the hard work performed by the Panamanian comrades, the demands and needs of the Sandinist national police were listed.

Before answering questions, Minister Borge expressed his gratitude to the Panamanian people and commended the military mission for its work. He said it was a pity that chief of the mission, Col Ruben Dario Paredes, had to return to Panama, but that he understood that a man like Colonel Paredes is needed at home.

Borge promised to do everything he could to provide equipment, wages and training. Also, 150 men will be trained at police headquarters in 30-day courses to meet the basic needs in Managua. It was also agreed that on 20 August 100 comrades will be sent to Panama for training.

Besides contributing with the training, the Panamanian Government has donated 10 cars, 5 motorcycles, a polaroid camera and 500 uniforms, which is very important for Nicaragua because it will help speed up the training.

The interior minister was grateful and showed very humane traits, discussing aspects like fair salaries for policemen, as well as a great interest in releasing political prisoners. He asked the Panamanians to teach humaneness, communications and love to his people, just as they have done within their own army.

LA PRENSA RESUMES PUBLICATION, PRAISES PEDRO CHAMORRO

PA170407 Paris AFP in Spanish 0115 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 16 Aug (AFP)--The newspaper LA PRENSA, which belonged to assassinated opposition newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, began to circulate once again today after its installations were destroyed by the Somozist National Guard. In today's edition LA PRENSA recalls the Nicaraguan people's struggle against the Somoza regime and stresses the role of its assassinated director in that struggle. "We said in January 1978: They were the ones who were buried," the newspaper headlines across eight columns on its front page in reference to Chamorro's death on 10 January 1978 and Somoza's overthrow. In its editorial, "Fatherland of Free Men," LA PRENSA stresses its role in the Nicaraguan revolution which, it states, was having contributed to the existence of a "free, critical and independent journalism in the country and to forging a democratic, popular and pluralist republic." According to an editorial note, today's issue was published in "modest and improvised installations" on the lot where its offices were previously located, but subsequent editions will be published at EL CENTROAMERICANO, a newspaper in the city of Leon.

BRIEFS

EEC ASSISTANCE--Managua, 16 Aug (AFP)--The EEC will provide a total of \$5.1 million in assistance to Nicaragua by the end of 1979 and \$8.5 million in 1980. The assistance will consist of food and financing for the country's reconstruction. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA]

PRENSA LATINA CITES NONALIGNED POSITION ON PUERTO RICAN ISSUE

FIL70106 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Today, a PRENSA LATINA current events commentary states that on the eve of the summit conference of the nonaligned countries' movement, the UN Decolonization Committee has reaffirmed the inalienable right of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence. This decision reiterates a 1978 resolution of this organization which was ratified shortly thereafter at the 33d UN General Assembly. Now it once again calls on the United States to take the pertinent steps to return all powers--political, military and economic--to that nation in the Caribbean Sea.

The cause of the people of Puerto Rico--which has been occupied by the United States since 1898--constitutes one of the points on the nonaligned movement's agenda. The development of the Puerto Rican topic at nonaligned countries' meetings has run almost parallel to the debates in various organs of the maximum international forum.

Further on, the PRENSA LATINA commentary states that the fourth nonaligned summit of 1973 in Algiers was an important landmark in the struggle of the Puerto Rican people because on that occasion the Socialist Party of that nation was admitted as an observer. The admission fully coincided with one of the main postulates which brought the nonaligned movement to life--that is, the struggle for peoples' full sovereignty, self-determination and independence. In this way the Algiers meeting reaffirmed the movement's support for the UN Decolonization Committee resolution which 1 year earlier had recognized the colonial condition of that Caribbean nation.

The United States has undertaken various maneuvers to create conditions to achieve the annexation of Puerto Rican territory to the union in the not too distant future. A harsh reversal to these North American proposals was the approval last year of a resolution in the Decolonization Committee which was then ratified by the General Assembly recognizing Puerto Rico's right to independence and calling on the United States to make the transfer of power to the people of that nation viable.

The sixth summit in Havana should be, according to some analysts, one more step in the support for the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to full liberty and enjoyment of all their rights as a Latin American nation--principles which have encouraged and served as the basis for the emergence of the nonaligned movement.

ARMANDO HART LEAVES ANGOLA FOR HOME 16 AUGUST

FIL161848 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1817 GMT 16 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Following a 4-day visit to the Peoples Republic of Angola, Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, today left to return to Cuba. During his visit in the People's Republic of Angola, on invitation from officials of that fraternal African country, Hart signed a special cooperation agreement for the 1979-80 period and visited several sites of cultural and historical interest.

Holds Press Conference

FL162024 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 16 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Dávalos, member of the Council of State and minister of culture, has returned today to this capital following a tour of Mozambique, Tanzania, Madagascar and Angola. After being welcomed, the member of the PCC Politburo held a press conference during which he gave his impressions of the results of the talks held with the chiefs of state of those African countries. Hart stated that in his meetings in Mozambique, Tanzania and Madagascar the full support of those states for the success of the nonaligned countries sixth summit, which will be held in Havana in September, was made evident. The culture minister also referred to the cultural protocol signed in Angola where, he said, there is also a very favorable atmosphere for the triumph of the sixth summit.

Notes 'Imperialist Maneuvers'

FL162251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 16 Aug 79 FL

[Excerpt] Armando Hart Dávalos, member of the Council of State, stated today on his arrival in this capital following a visit to various African countries that the imperialist maneuvers to have the sixth summit fail have been to no avail. The culture minister stated that his meetings with the presidents of Mozambique, Tanzania and Madagascar took place in a favorable atmosphere and that they discussed in detail the most important aspects to be dealt with at the nonaligned conference. Hart said those countries had a profound identification with the draft of the final document which will be presented at the sixth summit. In addition the support and warmth of those African nations toward our revolution and Fidel was also seen.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU HAILS CUBAN AID, CONCERN

FL170114 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, has expressed in Addis Ababa his thanks and appreciation to the people and Government of Cuba for their multifaceted aid. The Ethiopian president stated that the Cuban people aided the Ethiopian revolution in difficult times and now they continue to generously share their experiences in building socialism, based on the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

CONGOLESE ENVOY SAYS NONALIGNED SUMMIT MEANS 'VICTORY'

FL161449 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 16 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Vital Balla, ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo to Cuba, has stated in Havana that the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference could already be considered a victory of those peoples. The Congolese diplomat last night granted a press conference at the main offices of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples on the occasion of his country's 19th anniversary of the proclamation of independence and 16th anniversary of the people's uprising known as "the three glorious events" [tres jornadas gloriosas]. Vital Balla asserted that the nonaligned countries will emerge stronger from the Havana meeting, and that the Congolese Labor Party unconditionally supports the summit conference.

BLAS ROCA TERMS LATIN AMERICAN TALKS 'VERY POSITIVE'

FL161237 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 16 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Blas Roca, president of the National People's Government Assembly and vice president of the Council of State, has stated that the conversations he conducted with chiefs of state and government were very cordial and positive. Blas Roca was referring to his tour of Latin American and Caribbean countries, during which he held talks with the prime ministers of Jamaica and Guyana and the presidents of Panama and Peru with whom he discussed matters dealing with the sixth nonaligned countries' summit conference to be held in our country next September.

Blas Roca said that in each of those countries he met with the foreign ministers, their deputies or advisers, with whom he examined the general contents of the draft of the sixth summit's final declaration. He noted that everyone he met expressed great interest in making Havana's nonaligned conference a success so that it will produce fruitful results for mankind and the developing and underdeveloped countries.

Blas Roca noted that in all countries he visited, Council of State President Fidel Castro's message had been received with pleasure and was highly appreciated. He termed very positive the exchange of views he conducted. We can be sure, Blas Roca stated, that the Latin American and Caribbean countries will be represented by the highest level delegations at the summit conference and that they will make great contributions to its success and to the consolidation of the principles of the nonaligned countries' movement.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES MEXICO'S OTEYZA

FL162333 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today received at the Palace of the Revolution Jose Andres Oteyza, Mexican secretary of patrimony and industrial development. During the cordial and friendly visit aspects of bilateral cooperation were discussed as well as measures to deepen and broaden bilateral economic relations and points of common interest in the international field. Top officials of the Cuban and Mexican Government also attended the meeting; the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the meeting.

Industrial-Economic Talks Open

FL162343 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Today the industrial and economic development talks between Cuba and Mexico opened in the Hotel Sierra Maestra Protocol Hall. It was reported that these talks will basically deal with aspects of iron and steel machinery building, sugar industry, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and other sectors. Lic Jose Andres de Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development of the United Mexican States, heads the delegation from that fraternal country. The Cuban side is headed by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

In opening the talks, Rodriguez Llompart expressed his satisfaction with the Mexican delegation's visit to Cuba and pointed out the interest in continuing to work for the benefit of relations between the two countries. For his part, Lic de Oteyza expressed his thanks for the Cuban hospitality and said that these talks will increasingly strengthen Mexican-Cuban ties. During its stay in Cuba the Mexican delegation will visit the industrial zones in the provinces of Holguin and Cienfuegos.

NICARAGUA, LEBANON TO ATTEND NONALIGNED SUMMIT

Nicaragua Receives Invitation

FL171123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Last Thursday the Nicaraguan Government Junta of National Reconstruction received Cuban President Fidel Castro's invitation to attend the sixth nonaligned countries' summit conference. The invitation was delivered to the junta in Managua by Francisco Garcia Valls, minister president of the state committee for finances, and Carlos Amat, director of the Foreign Ministry Latin America Department.

Lebanese Delegation Appointed

FL171119 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Meeting under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis, the Lebanese Government has approved the designation of Prime Minister Salim al-Huss to head the delegation to the sixth nonaligned countries' summit conference. It was also officially announced that Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus will participate in the ministerial meeting preceding the summit. The government also approved the designation of Ambassador (Nadyn Dibache) as representative to the experts' preparatory meeting to be held on 28 and 29 August.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN--The Council of State has designated Comrade Ladislao Gonzalez Carvajal as Cuba's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan with residence in Beijing, where he holds the same post. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Aug 79 FL]

LAS TUNAS-CAMAGUEY RAILROAD--With the inauguration today, 14 August, of the stretch between Marti and Galvis, Camaguey and Las Tunas have been linked by way of the central railroad which is being built throughout the country. The opening ceremony was presided over by Antonio Enrique Iusson, minister of transportation, and the first secretaries of the PCC and Camaguey and Las Tunas, Raul Curbelo Morales and Faure Chomon, respectively--all members of the PCC Central Committee. In completing the 26km stretch, the central-west division of the national railroad now has over 120km of rapid roadway between Ciego de Avila and Las Tunas. The roadway between Camaguey and Las Tunas, which cost close to 40 million pesos, will from now on allow a decrease in train time of over one-half hour. With regard to curves, the new roadway has reduced them by 50 percent. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 14 Aug 79 FL]

HAVANA CITY CDR MEMBERS--During the first 6 months of 1979, 12,900 young people between the ages of 14 and 18 years old joined the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] in Havana City. These new members are the results of careful attention by the CDR organization because, through them, the growing continuity of the organization as a massive force in the heart of the revolution is guaranteed. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 16 Aug 79 FL]

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST DESTABILIZING ACTIONS

PA170225 Paris AFP in Spanish 0023 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 16 Aug (AFP)--President Antonio Guzman said here today that this country cannot remain unaffected by the energy crisis and that it would be irresponsible to ignore this fact. In an address to the nation on the first anniversary of his government, Guzman said he does not plan to satisfy the interests of individuals or groups in responding to the excessive demands being made by the drivers' unions, which have asked him to revoke the latest increase in gasoline prices, putting the price back down to 1.25 pesos.

The president said he is clearly conscious of his responsibilities and that "under no circumstances will the destiny of our fatherland be allowed to turn away from democracy which is, after all, the system the Dominicans chose by electing me president." After briefly analyzing the country's economic situation, Guzman, [words indistinct] warned that he will not allow "politics to be converted into agitation nor the people's most urgent needs to be manipulated for political purposes." "I warn all politicians," the president added, "that they should be careful with their enthusiasm and their ambitions because, if the constitutional process is disrupted, our future will be gloomy and will lead to unforeseeable consequences."

The president said he is a peaceable and flexible man who is ready to listen, but this attitude "should not be mistaken for weakness." The president said he is prepared to "resort to every means to make it impossible for the nation to be diverted from its democratic destiny and the broad path of peace, freedom, tranquility and concord."

Guzman, who spoke at the National Palace in the presence of the top government authorities, emphasized that he will not tolerate "disruption of public order, which is always for heinous goals, and that he is prepared to "utilize all force authorized to me by law to maintain the peace and tranquility of the Dominican family." The president added: "I warn all those who dream of creating a climate of mistrust and insecurity that while I am at the helm of public affairs the masses will enjoy the stability I am prepared to maintain."

Guzman said he has all the power granted him by established institutions, "whose fundamental role is defense of the principles consecrated in the constitution and the law." The president said those promoting destabilizing actions would be the ones most harmed if they should achieve their objectives, since they have perhaps failed to calculate the magnitude of the consequences of their venture. He emphasized that he will not permit "anything or anyone to divert the country from the democratic path freely chosen by the people."

CHILE

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ARGENTINE RELATIONS

PY161336 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 13 Aug 79 p 3 PY

[Excerpt] Shortly before returning to his country, Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos repeated declarations he had made to journalists at the hotel where he stayed yesterday to the effect that Argentine-Chilean relations "are coming along very well" and that "the mediation problem is in the Vatican's hands, so we know it is in good hands." Cubillos added: "Meanwhile, we are trying to find all possible points of agreement in our bilateral relations."

The Chilean foreign minister stayed 1 day in Buenos Aires due to bad weather conditions at Pudahuel Airport, preventing the plane which brought him back from Quito from landing. The Chilean diplomat had attended the inauguration of Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos.

BRIEFS

AIR AGREEMENT WITH ROK--Santiago, Chile, 14 Aug--The Chilean Foreign Ministry announced that Chile and South Korea have signed an air transport agreement which will permit a link between South America and Asia through the Pacific Ocean. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0047 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY]

CEMENT FACTORY SOLD--Santiago, Chile, 15 Aug--The largest Chilean cement factory has been sold to the British firm Overseas Holdings for \$41 million. The Melon cement factory had been run by the Production Development Corporation (CORFO) since 1971. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2101 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY]

MEXICO

U.S. DIVER DIES IN ATTEMPT TO PLUG OIL WELL

PA161422 Paris AFP in Spanish 0459 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Aug (AFP)--U.S. diver Allen Anderson died today while working with another diver to plug the IXTOC-Uno oil well in the Gulf of Mexico. Anderson called the surface to report that he was not feeling well and a few minutes later his body was seen floating in the water. The cause of death was not yet known today.

The IXTOC-Uno well has been burning and spilling oil in the Gulf of Mexico since 3 June. It is estimated that it has already spilled over 1.5 million barrels of oil in the gulf.

PERU

YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS ARRIVE TO DISCUSS NONALIGNED SUMMIT

PA162130 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1945 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya received Yugoslav Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic during a special meeting today. Pesic arrived yesterday to discuss matters related to the sixth nonaligned summit to be held in Havana 3 - 7 September. He was accompanied by the director of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry's Latin America office, Ante Ilic.